

[THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1767.]

THE

[NUMB. 1303.]

NEW-YORK

OR,

GENERAL

Containing the freshest ADVICES,



JOURNAL;

THE

ADVERTISER.

both FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, published August 13, 1767.
Flour at 20/6 per Ct.

A White Loaf of the finest Flour, to weigh 1 lb.
9 oz. for 4 Coppers.—Ditto, of Dit. to
weigh 12 oz. for 2 Coppers.

HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN'S
RISING and SETTING, till Thursday next.

	D's Age.	High- Water.	rises H M.	sets H M.	Sun Mons's first & next Sun day, 10 in Afternoon.
THURSDAY	4	12 14	after 7	28 before 5	
FRIDAY	5	1 2	7 28	5	
SATURDAY	6	1 30	7 28	5	
SUNDAY	7	2 38	7 28	5	
MONDAY	8	3 26	7 27	5	
TUESDAY	9	4 14	7 27	5	
WEDNESDAY	10	5 2	7 27	5	

PRICE-CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Bushel	7s. od.	Beef per Barrel	48s. od.
Flour	20s. od.	Pork	68s. od.
Brown Bread	18s. od.	Salt	3s. od.
West-India Rum	3s. 10d.	Bohea Tea	4s. 9d.
New-England ditto	2s. 6d.	Chocol. per doz.	£. 2s. od.
Muscovado Sugar	50s.	Bees Wax	1s. 7d.
Single refin'd ditto	1s. od.	Nut Wood	36s. od.
Molasses	1s. 10d.	Oak ditto	22s. od.

Choice New Rice,

Just imported, and to be sold, by
PHILIP LIVINGSTONE,

At his Store on the New-Dock. 2 5



For LARNE and BELFAST,
The BRIG LYDIA,
THOMAS WALLACE,
MASTER;

HAVING Part of her Cargo engaged; will
sail with all Expedition: For Freight or
Passage, apply to SAMUEL LOUDON, or the
Master on board, at Crommeline's Wharf.

New-York, December 13, 1767. 3—

THE LIQUID TRUE BLUE,
(As originally prepared and sold by Doctor Falk) For dy-
ing Silk of all Kinds, of a most beautiful and unfading Blue,
the whole Process of which may be perform'd in a few
Minutes.—To be sold, at the Printing-Office, at the Ex-
change, and no where else in Town, at 2s. the small, and 3s.
the large Bottle. 2—

BLANCH WHITE,

UPHOLSTERER and UNDERTAKER, from London,
on the New-Dock, next Door but one to Alderman Liv-
ingston's;

MAKES all Kinds of Upholstry-
Work, in the newest Fashion and on the most rea-
sonable Terms; likewise all Kinds of Field Equipage, Drums,
&c. Funerals furnish'd with all Things necessary and proper
Attendance as in England.—

Mrs. White begs Leave to acquaint the Ladies and Gen-
tlemen, that she washes all Sorts of Gauze Laees, Caps, on
the Wires; Silk Stocking, &c. in the neatest Manner, she
having a proper Frame, and a Stove for bleaching. Flounces
and Trimmings for Ladies Robes, neatly pinck'd; also
Shrouds and Sheets. 2 5

PURSUANT to an order of the hon. William Smith, and
Robert R. Livingstone, esqrs. two of the judges of the
supreme court of judicature for the province of New-York;
upon the petition of John Welsh, of the same city, inn-hol-
der, an insolvent debtor, and sundry of his creditors: Notice
is hereby given by the said petitioners, to all the creditors of
the said John Welsh, to shew cause, (if any they have) be-
fore the said judges, at the house of the said William Smith,
on Saturday the 26th day of this instant December, at three
of the clock in the afternoon of the same day; (being the
day and place by the said judges appointed) why an assign-
ment of the said John Welsh's estate, should not be made to
Dirck Brinkerhoff, jun. of the city of New-York, merchant,
assignee, appointed by the petitioners for that purpose: And
the said John Welsh, be thereupon discharged, according to
the directions of an act of the president, the council, and
general assembly of the colony of New-York, entitled, "An
act for the relief of insolvent debtors, and for repealing the
acts therein mentioned;" and also pursuant to two other
acts of the said colony, the one, entitled, "An act to con-
tinue an act," entitled, "An act for the relief of insolvent
debtors, and for repealing the acts therein mentioned, with
an addition thereto;" the other, entitled, "An act more
effectually to secure to the creditors the benefits included by
the acts for the use of insolvent debtors."

Dated New-York, December 13, 1767.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Just PUBLISHED,

And to be sold at the Printing-Office, opposite the
Exchange, and at the Bible and Crown, in Ha-
nover-Square; Price, bound in Marble Paper,
4s. New-York Currency; in Leather, 5s. if let-
ter'd and gilt, 5s. 6d.

A Performance, entitled, A COM-
PANION FOR THE YOUNG PEOPLE OF NORTH-
AMERICA; particularly recommended to those within the
three Provinces of New-York, New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania.
—Divided into Chapters, adapted to every intelligent Capa-
city, and calculated for the Promotion and Furtherance of
Christian Decorum among Families; principally designed to
excite a laudable and Christian Emulation among young Peo-
ple, to pursue the Paths which lead to real Religion: By at-
tempting to discover the BEAUTIES OF A VIRTUOUS
LIFE, and remove all Objections young Persons can have
to being early religious.

By AHIMAAZ HARKER
CANDIDATE FOR THE MINISTRY.

This Book is printed on a good Paper and Letter, and con-
tains Three Hundred Pages. In which are considered all the
most essential Duties that interest young People, pointing out
those Requisites that will render them honest, wife, sociable,
and virtuous in Life; and happy at Death. The whole ex-
pressed in such a Style, as the Author hopes will delight the
most accomplished Readers, and improve the most indifferent.

WHEREAS very little Regard has been paid to former
Advertisements, This last Notice is given to all Persons in-
debted to the Estate of JOHN ALEXANDER, and Co. either
by Mortgage, Bond, Note, or Book-Debt, unless they discharge
the same, on or before the first of February next, they may depend
on their being prosecuted without any farther Notice; and all Per-
sons who have any Demands against said John Alexander and Co.
are requested to send their Accounts to me the Subscriber, properly
attested, by the Time above, as there will, in a few Days after, a
Dividend be made of what Monies will be received.

CHRISTOPHER SMITH.

To all Gentlemen, Distillers, Brewers and others,

A Middle ag'd Person from Lon-
don, wants Employment, as a Master Workman, or
manager of a Distillery; he is a thorough Master of his Busi-
ness, in all its Branches, as Brewing, Malt Distilling, Molaf-
ses Working and Rum, and all other Fermentations belong-
ing to the Trade; Rectification of Brandies, fine Spirits, Ge-
nevas, and all Sorts of Compound Cordials, of various Fla-
vours and Colours, from the richest to the lowest Price. He
was brought up to the Trade, in a very capital House, and
always has been in the Business, and Manager in some of the
greatest Distilleries in London; he has some peculiar Arts
belonging to the Trade, which further extends the Profits,
which none in this Country, at present, has Knowledge of
(except himself.) He is Master of Accounts, writes a good
Hand, and has sufficient and undeniable Proof for his good
Character and Abilities: He has been some Time in this Coun-
try, and acquainted with their Manner of Work; he under-
stands the Brewing of fine Ales or Beer, and the Goodness of
raw Corn, or Malt, as he has had very great Quantities
under his Use.

For further Particulars, inquire of the Printer of this Paper;
tis hop'd that none but Gentlemen of real Honour and Credit
will apply, as no other will be treated with.

If this should suit any Gentleman in a distant Part of the
Country, by sending a Letter directed with proper Contents,
for A. B. at the Printer's heretof, shall be attended to, and if
approved of, be waited on by the Party.

N. B. He does not pretend to understand the true and
proper Method of Malting Corn, as that is a separate Branch
of Business in England. 14

TO BE SOLD, By
ROBERT RAY,

FOR cash or short credit, under

prime cost, the remains of his store; consisting of cam-
brick, lawn, worsted damask, white thread; mens and wo-
mens gloves, mens silk hose, silken hair buttons, silk ferrets,
womens feather and fur muffs; horse whips, brass and iron
candlesticks and snuffers, brass and iron door looks, padlocks,
cupboard locks; augers of different sizes, cooper's and car-
penter's adzes, compasses, dovetail hinges, coat and vest met-
tal buttons, horn do. a variety of sleeve do. box irons, car-
penter's, joiner's and shoemaker's hammers, pincers, nip-
pers, awls and tacks; hand-saws, chisels, bellowes, snuff
boxes, leather ink horns, snaffle bits, stirrup irons, cork screws,
gimblets, combs, pialters, shoe and knee buckles, and sun-
dry other articles.—ALSO,

A quantity of choice new mackerel just imported, sugar,
Jamaica spirits; West-India and New-York distill'd rum;
choice Connecticut pork; and a few dozen best black Bar-
celona handkerchiefs. 89—

New-York, December 21, 1767.
To the PRINTER,

SIR,
T this alarming time, when our accumu-
lated and inexpressible distresses, calls
aloud upon every individual, to exert him-
self to the utmost of his power, in order
to preserve his country from the dreadful
poverty and ruin, with which she is now
threatened on every side; I must confess,
I have been too remiss, and have vainly
amused myself with the pleasing hopes, that some kind and
friendly hand would have pointed out the salutary means, by
which we might be enabled to extricate ourselves, from the
many and great difficulties in which we have been for some
time past most unhappily involved. But I find myself still
deceived by these delusive hopes, and after having long waited
in the most anxious expectation of seeing this important and
interesting subject properly treated by some abler pen, and
now utterly despairing of the completion of my wishes in this
momentous point; I should esteem myself highly culpable, and
unworthy the protection, and singular benefits which I enjoy
from society, were I to remain longer silent, upon a matter
of such general concern; In which the happiness of my coun-
try, the good of posterity, and my own particular welfare,
are so deeply interested. From these considerations, being
influenced by a principle of gratitude, and benevolence, and
to discharge in some measure the duty which I owe the pub-
lic, I shall endeavour (according to the best of my abilities)
to propose some measures in the course of this paper, which
I flatter myself, will be of public utility; and if properly
pursued, and steadily adhered to, may tend to remove, some
part of the load of complicated evils, under the weight of
which, we are at this time manifestly sinking.

As a friend to my country, I saw with the most pleasing
emotions, that laudable spirit for encouraging our own man-
ufactures, which so remarkably diffused itself among all ranks
of people in the year 1765, particularly in the establish-
ment of a society here (which the principal Gentlemen of
the city were members of) for promoting that and other valu-
able purposes; from which we promised ourselves the greatest
and most permanent advantages; and regarded it as the
fountain, from whence we should derive, our future happi-
ness and prosperity. But alas! those pleasing prospects, are
intirely vanished (like the visionary structure of a morning
dream) and are succeeded by the disagreeable ones of penury
and indigence. And it is with infinite regret, and concern,
I have observed, that this glorious, and patriotic spirit
(which so lately animated every breast) has been greatly up-
on the decline, ever since the repeal of the stamp-act. And
I must ingenuously acknowledge that I cannot conceive the
propriety of our conduct in this matter; nor can I discover
(with all the penetration that I am master of) that our situa-
tion is rendered less deplorable, or is in the least altered for
the better, by that memorable event; nor can I perceive it
has removed, one single difficulty, under which we before
laboured. On the contrary, the general complaints, of the
great scarcity of cash (of which there is not enough in the
province, to answer the purposes of our internal trade) daily
increases; in consequence of which, bankruptcies more fre-
quently happen; which is a plain indication, that our cir-
cumstances, are growing rather worse than they were. To
which I may add, the great diminution of private credit,
which is reduced to so low an ebb, and is become so extremely
precarious, that it is difficult to know (with any degree of
certainty) who to trust with safety. At the same time, our
amazing blindness, and infatuation has continually increased;
which is but too apparent from the prodigious quantities of
all kinds of goods, which are daily imported, and our asto-
nishing avidity in purchasing them, notwithstanding the ex-
orbitant duties, with which many of them are now loaded.
These considerable importations, at a time when we have
such an indifferent prospect, of having it in our power, to
make remittances for them, is indeed truly alarming! as
they must swell our British debts, to such an enormous sum,
as may in time be productive of a general bankruptcy (the
bare idea of which, makes me shrink with horror!) and we
need not be endowed with the gift of prescience to foretell,
the certain and ruinous consequences that will inevitably
ensue, if we persist in acting such a ridiculous and prepos-
terous part; so highly inconsistent with, and repugnant to,
our true interest and happiness. As mankind are too generally
influenced, and actuated by selfish views, and motives, we must
not expect that the dealers in these commodities will (from
a virtuous and disinterested principle) so far sacrifice their
private interest and emolument, to that of the public, as to
discontinue their imports, while they can find a sure and
ready sale for them, through our depravity, and want of
sufficient virtue and resolution, to discourage them, by
giving the preference to those of our own country. I am
sensible that the high price of our own manufactures, is in-
fused upon as the principal reason, for their not being more
generally encouraged; and that those which are imported
from abroad, may be purchased of a better quality, and at
a much cheaper rate. This I will readily admit; and in an-
swer to it, I shall observe, that the present high price, is in-
tirely owing to the want of a sufficient number of workmen,
to fabricate a larger quantity. But this great obstacle would
soon be effectually removed, were we still to continue the
encouragements that were formerly given; as that would in-
duce a great number of artificers, of different nations (who
are well skilled in the various branches of manufactures) to
come, and reside among us; especially at this time, when

Many of them find it extremely hard to procure a subsistence, in their own country. By this means, we should in a little time, be supplied with considerable quantities of all kinds of goods, which would naturally reduce the price, as it is notorious, that the scarcity of any commodity, greatly enhances its value; particularly, if the same is in much demand. And though we may (in the infancy of our manufactures) be obliged to pay a greater price for them, than for those we import from abroad, we shall have this pleasing consolation, that the money which we advance for them, will not only remain in the country, but will undoubtedly (by a course of dealing) revert to our hands again in a little time. The great advantages of which must be so very obvious, to every person, capable of the least reflection, that it will be needless for me to enumerate them here.

With regard to the woolen manufacture, it has been frequently asserted (by persons whose interest it is to discourage us in this particular) that our country is by no means proper for raising great numbers of sheep; owing (as they pretend) to the severity of our winters; and the abundance of snow, with which the earth is generally covered, at that season: And therefore, that we could never have a sufficient quantity of wool, to carry that branch of manufacture to any considerable height. But this I dare venture to affirm, is a very erroneous opinion (founded upon mere speculation) the absurdity of which I could prove from the experience of our farmers, in a variety of instances; but I shall confine myself to a single one, which is that of Mr. Gardener, who continually keeps up, (on his island, in the found) a flock of more than 3000 sheep. And I am fully convinced, that they can be raised in most parts of America, with less risk of losing them (by diseases, to which they are naturally incident) than even in England, where they are made the chief staple of the country; and where (I am well informed) they have more difficulties to encounter, in the raising, and preserving them, than we have here; owing to the cold rains, with which that country abounds, in the winter season; and which it must be allowed, are more pernicious, and destructive to that useful animal, than either frost, or snow. From which it is very evident that we can raise as many sheep, as we may have occasion for, and with as much facility as the British farmers; provided we pursue the same methods * which are practised by them for that purpose.

The linen manufacture in a particular manner, demands our greatest attention and encouragement; as no country upon the face of the globe, is more proper than our own, or is better adapted for carrying this beneficial and useful article to the greatest height of perfection. We should for this reason, be guilty of the rankest stupidity and folly, were we by any means to neglect the promoting and encouraging it to the utmost extent of our power; when we are so conspicuously, and remarkably surrounded, with every natural advantage, which the heart of man can desire, for that purpose. And as the British merchants, at this time, import upwards of 40 millions of yards of foreign linens annually, it is highly probable that we should receive (from that quarter) every encouragement, which they can possibly give; which they would naturally be inclined to, from a principle of self-interest; as the confining our spirit for manufacturing chiefly to this branch (which does not interfere with any of their own) would be a means to take off our attention from others, and would therefore be of the utmost consequence to them. Another cogent and weighty consideration, which should induce us to proceed with alacrity and spirit in this matter, is the employing our poor, which this manufacture will more effectually do, than any other that can be mentioned; especially women and children, numbers of whom are at present, a dead weight to the community, and a particular and heavy burden to the respective counties where they reside: And many of them for want of employment, are driven by necessity, to the commission of crimes, which render them obnoxious to the laws; and instead of being any ways useful, become the very pests of society. I am the more inclined to urge the expediency of this measure, from a sense of the prodigious advantages, that would result from it (in a little time) which are inconceivable at first view; and in order to give my country-men some idea of its great importance, I shall here subjoin, an estimate of the benefit, that would annually accrue, from the employing only 500 weavers, and about 2500 spinners. A weaver will discharge from his loom, one week with another, a piece of linen, containing 25 yards; which at the moderate rate of 3s. per yard, is £ 3-15- this multiplied by 52 the number of weeks in a year, amounts to £. 195. which sum multiplied by 500 the number of workmen amounts to the amazing sum of £. 97500; from this calculation (which is no way exaggerated) it will appear, of how much consequence this manufacture (in which there is not the least risk of not succeeding) would soon be, if it was properly supported and encouraged. I know that the same

reason is assigned, for its being upon the decline, as for that of our other manufactures. I shall therefore endeavour to point out, some of the causes of this complaint. It unfortunately happens, that the persons who are at present engaged in this article, are in general very poor; which puts it out of their power to purchase flax, when there is a quantity at market, and the price low; and this lays them under an absolute necessity of buying it from the retailer, at an advance of perhaps, 25 or 30 per cent; which must consequently enhance the price of linen in proportion. The want of proper bleach- greens to whiten it, is another very great inconvenience, and has a very great tendency to check its progress; as few people purchase linen 'till they have an immediate occasion for it; and for this reason do not choose to buy it as it comes from the loom; and likewise on account of the great trouble and difficulty, with which the getting it bleached, is generally attended. This puts the weaver, to the disagreeable necessity of hawking it about the streets for sale; by which means, he often loses as much time in the disposing of one piece, as would serve him to fabricate another; and this also tends to increase its price. But inconveniences of this kind, will ever happen in the infancy of manufactures; except where men of fortune unite, in raising a joint stock for carrying them on; Or they are countenanced, and encouraged by the legislature: which happens to be the case in Ireland,—or that country would never have brought this valuable article to the height they have, as they had a great many more difficulties to encounter with, in the pursuit of this object, than we have here.

(The remainder of this Piece in our next.)

The fair sat panting at a courtier's play,
And not a mask went unimproved away:
The modest fan was lifted up no more,
And virgins smil'd at what they blush'd before.

PORT.

WHEN a person pretending to be an advocate for truth, plainly discovers a want of ingenuity and candour; however he may with respect to his talents recommend himself to the world, he must effect it by a sacrifice of his reputation for sincerity. He that ventures to write upon these terms, and at so great an expence to his moral character, can have but little delicacy; and this circumstance among others, may be a principal reason that makes Dramaticus so staunch a friend to the Play-house: Nor will this be thought too hard a censure, when it is considered that tho' he has one of the worst causes in the world to maintain, yet his invention has furnished arguments, which at the same time, that they are void of all solidity, have something in them specious and plausible, by this I mean not to compliment, but to do justice to his abilities;—and I wish the piece had been such, as to have given the author's candour a just claim to the like tribute of commendation.

The piece I allude to, is that published in Mr. Parker's Gazette, in number 4 of the Mirror, and signed Dramaticus. The author's introduction to that paper is founded upon a very extraordinary principle indeed. He well knew that however rare it may be, yet there is such a thing in the world as religion and piety: That folks of this character are not actuated by the same sentiments and opinions that govern a great part of mankind. They are very apt to test their conduct by those unerring rules of rectitude, which the author of nature himself has prescribed. These religious sort of people have too, something so amiable in their character, that there is often a respect paid to them on that account, even in the midst of those calumnies they meet with from the profane: Was it this amiable appearance of religion and virtue?—was it a well judged fear of the weight of their influence against the Play-house? Or, was it to serve the invidious purpose of exposing religion itself, that Dramaticus sets out upon principles which attack religion and piety as vulgar errors, and the meer excrescences of a prejudiced and bad education?

The latter of these, seems to be the object at which he most directly aims. Let us take up his argument, and see if I am mistaken; these are his words: "Few, says he, are ignorant that whoever attempts to recommend any thing that *pious* and *well disposed* people *erroneously* think disadvantageous to morality, must expect opposition from every sophism that can give the least appearance to prejudice, or tend to justify the virulence of mistaken zeal. It is difficult, says he, to convince men of errors imbibed in infancy, and confirmed by education, &c.

Now according to this reasoning, it must ever happen that *pious* and *well disposed* people are mistaken in their notions about morality. That these false opinions are all the effects of ill grounded zeal. That it is a singular misfortune in itself to have had an early and *pious* education. That from this source we imbibe these errors in our childhood, and therefore that our parents counteract our true interest and happiness, in giving us an education that tends to cherish this *pious* and *well disposed* temper, thereby confirming the errors that proceed from it. Any one except Dramaticus will think it strange, that

people should from the very circumstance of their piety and good disposition, be so disqualified to form any just idea of morality, that they must always think *erroneously* about it. If indeed they are thus wretchedly groping in the dark, it is difficult to conceive how they should have become so pious and well disposed as he allows them to be; for really I cannot help thinking, that at least some just and adequate notion of morals, is inseparably connected with piety itself, and that it is equally the result of a good disposition.

But Dramaticus supposes quite the contrary, and takes it for granted that they know nothing about the matter. Let us then follow him, and see where he will carry us to find a just sense of morals. As to this blind ignorant herd of pious and well disposed mistaken zealots, it seems we need not look for it there, because Dramaticus assures us that it cannot be found among them: Which then is the next class we shall go to? Shall we try the contrary set of folks, namely the *impious* and *ill disposed*? But my compassion forbids me to put his modesty to the blush, by supposing he intended to leave us in such bad hands as these. There is however a middle class left, who are of the lukewarm Laodicean stamp: These are neither *hot nor cold*; *pious nor impious*; *well disposed nor ill disposed*. In short, they are your clever-fellows, who are most *indifferent* about morals, and therefore must be the best judges of them. The first sort are prejudiced in favour of, and the latter *against* morality; and hence this lukewarm Laodicean tribe, are the only proper persons to give us an impartial standard for morals.

From them it is that we shall hear the most refined and ingenious lectures of morality. Their pliant pens and pliant hearts can yield to the times; and they will prove by demonstration that to pursue a reigning and fashionable pleasure discovers a truer taste for morality, than the being *pious* and *well disposed* does. That it is much better to frequent a Play-house, than a Church, because we may learn more of mankind in a Play-house than in a Church. For in a Play-house we can discover human nature in all her secret springs and finest movements. There the gallant can behold the languishing eye of his mistress—Sometimes he can see her tender heart bleed over an affecting tragedy; and at other times, her downcast look, and modest blush, in a high wrought comedy, serve as an unfailling index of a virtuous mind. Nay they will prove that the most effectual means against obscenity and immorality, is to frequent those Places that abound with *obscenities*, and where religion is treated with *disrespect*: Because as nature has wisely implanted in the breast of every man an internal sense of beauty and deformity, the one being followed by an agreeable and the other by a disagreeable sensation; so the more we see and hear of sin and immorality, the stronger our aversion will be to it; and we shall, from the disagreeable sensation it raises, loath and turn from it, as we should from a distorted feature, a withered limb, or an ill natured countenance. According to which most sage and wholesome doctrine, it must follow that a brothel is the best school for the improvement of our chastity, and the nocturnal rendezvous of rakes, libertines and debauchees, the best place for our instruction in virtue. This is a consequence fairly deducible from his principles.

But this is not all; for when they choose to illustrate the subject by way of digression, they can further prove, that if all our Churches and Colleges were demolished, religion and science would make a much better figure, if propagated by the stage. That as things now stand, a man acts like a fool who gives his son a dry speculative College education, unless he does at the same expence, complete his studies and fit him for the world, by the more useful and practical knowledge to be acquired from the stage. In short, when engaged on this favourite topic, they will make nothing of proving that there never was any good manners, politeness, elegance or taste in the world, that did not owe its birth to the Theatre. These are exploits that afford only a faint specimen of the astonishing, but most useful talents of these new fangled downy doctors in morality: But faint as it is; who does not see the superiour advantages they have above all others that ever taught before them? as they are sure to take elbow room enough, always to move gracefully and without constraint. Dramaticus himself I think is entitled to the degree of a professor, for having learnedly maintained the several important points before mentioned.

Thus we see the corner stone upon which the Play-house stands.—A tottering fabric this, that's reared upon so weak a foundation!—I should be sorry however, that impiety had gained so much ground among us as to support a Play-house upon the ruins of religion. It must be confessed, that Dramaticus as to this part of his argument at least, has unguardedly thrown out the true principle upon which a Play-house must be maintained; namely, the subversion of those antiquated and unpardonable errors called religion and piety, which offend so grossly against good sense, polished manners and good-breeding.

(The Remainder of this Piece in our next.)

* These methods were published in this paper, No. 1289.

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HALIFAX, in Nova-Scotia, Nov. 26.
We are credibly informed the French Inhabitants who were Settlers on the Islands of St. Peter's and Miquelon in Newfoundland, have lately entirely deserted those Places and dispersed to different Parts, Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Boston, to his Correspondent here.

"I suppose your Collector has received Orders to repay the additional One Penny per Gallon Duty on Molasses, as our Collector received the like Orders some Time since."

This Morning arrived the Ship Hopewell, Capt. McGowen, in 11 Weeks from Londonderry, with several Families as Settlers in this Province.

On Monday last sailed his Majesty's Ship Mermaid, Capt. Dean, for England, with whom went Capt. Steele, of the 29th Regiment, the Rev. Mr. Eagleson, and several others from this Place.

The same Day arrived the Ship Eltham, Captain Phillips, in 10 Weeks Passage from London, with Naval Stores, and Military Clothing; by whom came Lieut. Bulkeley of the 29th Regiment.

A few Days since a Sloop, in her Passage from Annapolis Royal for this Place, the Property of John Harris, Esq; was unfortunately cast away in the Gut of Annapolis. The Vessel and Cargo entirely lost, but providentially the Crew were all saved. Her Cargo consisted of Flour, Butter, Cheese, Apples, and many other Articles of Provisions.

CHARLESTOWN, South-Carolina, Octo. 30.
The brigantine Penn, James Williamson, master, of and from Cape Fear, for Bristol, on the 11th instant, struck on a rock about five leagues N. W. of Bermuda: The vessel is entirely lost, the people are saved, and about 100 barrels of tar, part of her cargo.

QUEBEC, November 26.
On Monday the 16th instant was determined, in the court of Vice-admiralty, a cause bewixt Richard Green, commander, and William Sholl, mate of the ship Bethia, both being Plaintiffs. The captain's charge against the mate was, threatening his life, and striking him when on the high seas, with many more mutinous practices, disobedience of orders and neglect of the ship's duty. The mate's complaint was, that the captain while on the high seas, had struck him so violent a blow on the head with a mallet as greatly endanger'd his life, using very bad language to him both before and after said blow. When after examining several witnesses on both sides, the Judge, without going out of court, honourably acquitted the mate, and adjudged the captain to pay him all actual expences occasioned by said trial; and likewise to pay his passage to London. The counsel for the captain was Mr. George Suckling, and for the mate, the Attorney-General and Mr. Williams.

BOSTON, December 14.
A considerable number of our respectable Ladies have agreed with each other, that they will not use any foreign teas from the 10th of December instant, to the 10th of December 1768.

The music of the spinning wheel is now heard in many of our best families; and it is surprising to observe how many are lately set a-going in the town. We hear the towns of Middleboro', Mendon, Milton, and Kingston, have unanimously come into the same regulations respecting economy, with this town. We also hear that the towns of Brookfield, Spencer, Leicester, Harwich, and several other towns to the westward, have unanimously come into the measures proposed by this town, to promote frugality and manufactures.

Friday last arrived here the Nova-Scotia Packet, Capt. Cavanaugh, (reported to have been lost) in 7 weeks from Halifax.

Extract of a letter from Halifax, Nov. 28, 1767.
"This day arrived the Senegal sloop of war in 7 weeks from England, and brings advice of the death of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, the King's brother, who died at —, in Italy, on the 17th September, of a malignant fever, after 14 days illness."

Extract of a letter from Monto Christo, Nov. 6.
"New disputes have arisen between the French and Spaniards; within these ten days the French have not suffered the Spanish small craft to bring any molasses, and the Spaniards drive away all the French craft, so that the traders in a manner stop'd for the present: —We have just heard that Cape Nicholas Mole is open'd for the English, but don't know upon what regulations."

PROVIDENCE, (in Rh. Island) December 12.
'Tis with Pleasure we can inform the Public, and the neighbouring Colonies, that the Resolutions of our late Town Meeting are like to be productive of the most salutary Effects — The Subscription Rolls, for suppressing the unnecessary and destructive Importation of European Goods, and foreign Superfluities, and for the Encouragement of Industry, Oeconomy and manufactures, are now filling up very fast, and there is not the least Doubt but that they will be unanimously signed.

Three young Ladies, Daughters to a Gentleman of Fortune in the Neighbourhood of this Town, have lately clothed themselves in Garments of their own spinning, from that noblest of all Motives — LOVE to THEIR COUNTRY.

Captain Allen, from Newbern, in North-Carolina advises, that before he left that Place, a Man under Sentence of Death, had found Means in the Night to fet Fire to the Gaol, by which it was entirely consumed, and it was with much Difficulty the other Prisoners were saved. He was executed the Day following.

PHILADELPHIA, December 17.
By Capt. West, from Jamaica, we learn that the Sloop Sea-Flower, Capt. Olds, from New-Haven, bound for the Windward Islands, but falling to Leeward, arrived at Kingston about the 8th of November, having been 42 Days out. — The 22d of last Month, Capt. West met with violent Gales of Wind, which lasted 8 Days, and caused a very heavy Sea,

but being under the Lee of Crooked-Island, he fortunately received no Damage.

Capt. Adamson, in 28 Days from Madeira, informs that Capt. Hervey in a Sloop belonging to New-York, was to sail a few Days after him for Lisbon; and that Capt. Dennis, also of New-York, is arrived at Madeira from the Western-Islands.

Capt. Cox, from St. Martin's, advises, that a little before he sailed, a Quantity of Shingles and Apples, several empty Water-Casks, some Barrels, Oars, &c. had drove ashore there, by which it was imagined some Vessels had been lost on the Island of Barbuda.

NEW-YORK, December 24.

On Sunday a Charity Sermon was preached at St. Paul's Chapel, by the Revd. Mr. Samuel Provost, when a handsome Collection was made for the poor Scholars of the Charity School in this City, which now consists of 50 Boys and 25 Girls.

The same Day Mr. Buckley, one of our Pilots, in attempting to jump on board his Boat, from a Brig he was carrying out, fell overboard in the Narrows, and notwithstanding he could swim well, and was but a few Minutes in the Water, he was insensible when taken up, with the extreme Cold, and expired immediately.

We hear, that on Friday the 11th Instant, as Capt. Nash, (not Sears,) in a Sloop belonging to Norwalk, was returning home from this Place, he was overset in a flaw of Wind in the Sound. — 'Tis said the People are saved, but about £. 400 in Cash lost, with some other Things.

The same Day one of the White-stone Ferry Boats overset, whereby one Man was drowned.

We hear from Montreal, the Dancing Assembly (for the Season) begun there the 19th November last, at which there were 46 Ladies, who made a most splendid and elegant Appearance. — The Ladies in that District have great Merit for the Harmony which constantly subsists among them; and notwithstanding they are extremely tenacious in support of their Rank, nevertheless their applaudable good Sense, Politeness, and Desire to promote innocent Amusements is such, that they wave every ceremonious Puntillo of who shall dance first at the Assembly, judiciously considering if such insignificant Disputes once took Place, it would entirely destroy the Pleasure of Meeting each other with that cordial Friendship they heartily wish for on such Occasions.

A Soldier belonging to the first Battalion of Royal Americans, was found murder'd the 22d November, at La Chinne, near Montreal; the Person who committed this inhuman Act is not yet discover'd, altho' there is strong Suspicion who is the Assassin.

On Tuesday last the Lady of his Excellency Gen. GAGE, was delivered of Twins, (a Son and Daughter) at his House in this City.

Lately came to this City, one Christian Bowman, a German, of near Sixty Years of Age, who formerly lived on the Head of the North Branch of Patowmac-River in Virginia, a Farmer; well to pass, with a Wife and four Children; about ten Years ago, he was taken there, by the Mingo and other Indians, who killed his Wife and Children, burnt his House and Barn, and all that he had, carrying him into Captivity to the Mingo Town, where he lived as a Slave, and was very hardly used for about five Years; then he was sold to a Shawanese Indian, who carried him to their Town, and afterwards to the Salt-Springs, where he was employed some-time in boiling of Salt for the Indians; when he returned to the Shawanese Town, he was cruelly used, and burnt by the Indians frequently throwing Fire on his bare Legs and Feet.

He further says, that about last Harvest, a Magazine of Powder, which was between the Shawanese and the Delawares, was blown up, as the Indians supposed by a white Man among them, for which they were going to burn the said Bowman, but a Friend Indian, who had before saved him three Times from burning, took him out a Hunting, and carried him over the Monongahaly-River, and there told him this was the last Time that ever he should take him out, and when they returned he must deliver him, and could not save him any more, and as Bowman believes, gave him an Opportunity of running away, which he took, and came away from near the Monongahaly-River about nine Weeks ago; — he with great Difficulty got to Philadelphia, but not finding any Vessel there for Holland, he came directly here, in order to procure a Passage to go to his Brother, who is a principal Sword-maker, at Groningen in Holland, and as the said Bowman has been greatly disabled by the Indians, and is almost bare of every Thing, he hopes the Charity of some well disposed People here, will enable him to purchase a few Clothes and Necessaries in his present great Distress, to help him a long; such as are inclined to assist him are requested to leave their Donations with Mr. Michael Will, Shoe-maker, in Broad-Street, who is so kind to Lodge and Board him the little Time he stays here.

He further gives Account, that he believes there is still about 200 white People living among the Indians of the Mingo, Shawanese and Delawares, who have been so long among them that few of them seem inclined to come away, — and that he was told by one of the white Men there, that the Indians intended before their Magazine was burnt, to have purchased a 2000 Weight of Powder more from the Traders, and then to have fallen upon the back Settlements in the Summer.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, New-York, Inward Entries. — None.
Outwards. — J. Doane, for St. Thomas. T. Coleman; and J. Barrow, Virginia.

Cleared. — W. Fullerton, to Madeira. A. Hamilton, Gibraltar. F. Baker; and J. Seymour, Jamaica. T. Hammond, Pensacola. E. Young, Antigua. V. Leaycraft, Monto Christo. W. Rhodes, Rhode-Island. G. Turner; and W. Yarbrough, N. Carolina. J. Walker, New-Orleans. W. Cowper, Virginia.

TO be disposed of, the remaining Time, being about three Years, of three German Servants, one a Baker by Trade, one a Butcher, and the other a Labourer; They are very industrious good Men, whose honesty has been tried, and may be had on reasonable Terms. — Inquire of the Printer hereof.

From LONDON, just arriv'd,

A Person that cures Rheumatick Pains, in all Difficulties, so that no Persons need despair; he has had the Honour of curing some of the Nobility and Gentry of London: Persons who having been in Hospitals for near twelve Months, and, constantly attended, could find no Relief, — he by the Blessing of God, has restored to their former Health, to the great Surprise of the Inhabitants.

T. F.
For the Good of the Public, this is to Certify, that I Thomas Johnson, School-master, in Broad-Street, near the Old City-Hall, New-York, — have been cured of the Rheumatick Pains, by the above Person: My Pains being in my Knees, Ancles, &c. attended with very great Swellings, in such a Manner as deprived me of the Power of stirring about; as Witness my Hand, T. JOHNSON.

We have been cured of the same Disorder, by the same Person, in a short Time, as Witness our Hands,

Thomas Brown, Charles Parker, Thomas Davis.
Any Person by directing a Line for T. F. at the Merchant's Coffee-House, or at Mrs. Heaburn's, in Baptist-Street, near the Baptist-Meeting, Golden-Hill, shall be immediately waited on.

At a Meeting of the Susquehanna Company, held by Adjournment at Windham, November 21, 1767.

WHEREAS this Company have received late Intelligence from Great Britain, that their Agent has some Time since removed from London; by Means of which the prosecution of their Petition has been delayed; but that there seems a favorable Opportunity as to Success, if an Agent was there present to prosecute the Affair; thereupon Resolved, That it is necessary to have an Agent appointed for that Purpose, and that it will be necessary, over and above the Company's Money that has or may be collected in, to raise at least One Dollar, or One Dollar and an Half, upon a Right, in Order to prosecute said Affair; And that this Meeting be Adjourned to the 6th Day of January next, at Windham; and that publick Notice be given by the Clerk of this Company, in all the publick News-Papers, that said Company meet at that Time, by themselves or Constituents, prepared to consider of and comply with said Resolve.

And the Delaware Companies are also desired to meet at Time and Place for the same Purpose aforesaid. A True Copy of Record Test. SAMUEL GRAY, Clerk of said Comp.

New-York, December 22, 1767.

WHEREAS Ann my Wife, has in

my Absence on lawful Business, wasted and embezzled my Goods, and has eloped from me, living in a lewd and scandalous Manner with three Men: And whereas I have Reason to be apprehensive that so abandoned a Woman, may endeavour further to injure me by running me in Debt; — These are therefore to desire that no Person will trust, harbour or entertain her on my Account, as I will pay no Debt of her contracting. Witness my Hand, this 21d of December, 1767. (3 6) JAMES HENDERSON.

BY order of the honourable Daniel Horsmanden, esq; chief justice of the supreme court of judicature, for the province of New-York: Notice is hereby given, to Garret Sp. Dewint, of the island of St. Thomas's, in the West-Indies, merchant, and all others whom it may concern, that on application made to him the said justice, by John Franklin, of the city of New-York, merchant, attorney of Thomas Smith, of the island of St. Christophers, merchant, one of the creditors of the said Garret Sp. Dewint; he the said justice in pursuance of an act of the governor, the council, and the general assembly of the colony of New-York, entitled, "An act to prevent frauds in debtors," and of several other subsequent acts, for continuing and extending the same, hath directed all the goods, chattels, and effects of the said Garret Sp. Dewint, to be seized; and that unless the said Garret Sp. Dewint, does discharge his debts, within one year and a day from the time of such seizure made, all his goods, chattels, and effects, so seized and taken will be sold for the satisfaction of his creditors, provided the same be not within that time redeemed and sufficient security given, to the creditors of the said Garret Sp. Dewint, to answer the value thereof with costs.

Dated the 18th day of December, 1767.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given,

to all the Creditors of Anthony L. Bleecker, an insolvent debtor, that a Division will be made by the Assignee, of all the Money which shall come to his Hands of the Estate of the said Insolvent, on the 19th Day of March next, at three o'Clock in the Afternoon of the same Day, at the House of Messrs. Bolton and Sigell, commonly called the Queen's-Head, Tavern: And all the Creditors of the said Anthony L. Bleecker, are hereby requested to send in their Accounts properly attested, to Thomas Marston, appointed Assignee, on or before the 16th Day of February next, on which Day all the Creditors of the said Anthony L. Bleecker, are desired to meet at the said House of Bolton and Sigell, at three o'Clock in the Afternoon, to examine and ascertain the Debts due to each Creditor.

THOMAS MARSTON, Assignee.
New-York, December 24, 1767.

TO BE SOLD,
The New BRIGANTINE
THREE SISTERS,

Now lying at Byvanck's Wharf, burthen 110 Tons. — Inquire of SAMUEL VERPLANK.

New-York, 13d December, 1767.

City of New-York, 21st December, 1767.

THE subscriber being informed, that an attachment already has, or is intended to be issued against the goods and effects of Garret S. Pt. De Wint, (of the island of St. Thomas, in the West-Indies) which are within the city and colony of New-York, to answer a certain note claimed to be payable by said De Wint, to Thomas Smith, merchant, in the island of St. Christophers, for the sum of 760 pieces of eight, currency of the said island of St. Thomas. Now therefore as the subscriber is duly empowered to try the validity of said note, he therefore declares himself ready, and has offered to give sufficient security, as well for the event of this matter, as for any other legal demand that can be made on said De Wint, by any person whatever, within the city and colony of New-York aforesaid; and that this advertisement is inserted to take off any odium that may be thrown on the character of said De Wint, by means of any proceeding against him similar to that herein before mentioned. (3 9) JOHN DE WINT, jun.

The Verses on Trade are somewhat Obscure and incorrect. Those of Advice to Youth, will be inserted in Turn. The Prices on Christmas, are reluctantly omitted for want of Room. We desire our Customers to accept the Compliments of the Season.

POETS CORNER.

THE learned, great and good Sir Matthew Hale, (Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench) had for many years, a particular devotion for Christmas-day; and, after he had received the sacrament and attended the performance of the public worship of that day, he commonly wrote a copy of verses in the honour of his Saviour, as a fit expression of the joy he felt in his soul, at the return of that glorious anniversary. There are seventeen of those copies printed, which he wrote on seventeen Christmas-days, by which the world has a taste of his poetical genius, in which, if he had thought it worth his time to have excelled, he might have been eminent as well as in other things; but he wrote them rather as an amusement than to gain applause.

I shall here add one not printed in his works, and therefore, probably, it was the last he wrote; it is a paraphrase on Simeon's song; and, being taken from a foul copy, not revised by the author, the reader must make allowance for whatever imperfections he may discover in it:

Blessed Creator! who, before the birth
Of time, or e'er the pillars of the earth
Were fix'd or form'd, didst lay that great design
Of man's redemption, and didst define,
In thine eternal councils, all the scene
Of that stupendous business, and when
It should appear, and tho' the very day
Of its epiphany, concealed lay
Within thy mind; yet thou wert pleas'd to show
Some glimpses of it, to mankind below,
In visions, types, and prophecies, as we
Things, at a distance, in perspective, see.
But thou wert pleas'd to let thy servant know
That that blest'd hour that seem'd to move so slow
Thro' former ages, should, at last, attain
Its time, e'er my few sands, that yet remain,
Are spent; and that these aged eyes
Should see the day when Jacob's star should rise.
And now thou hast fulfill'd it, blessed Lord,
Dismiss me now, according to thy word
And let my aged body now return
To rest, and dust, and drop into an urn;
For I have liv'd enough, mine eyes have seen
Thy much desired salvation, that hath been
So long, so dearly wish'd; the joy, the hope
Of all the ancient patriarchs, the scope
Of all the prophecies and mysteries,
Of all the types unveil'd, the histories
Of Jewish church unroll'd, and the bright
And orient sun arisen, to give light
To Gentiles, and the joy of Israel,
The world's redeemer blest'd Emanuel!
Let this sight close mine eyes, 'tis lost to see,
After this vision, any sight but thee.

The next Christmas-day after this, was the day of his death.

TO BE SOLD, TWO Tracts of Land, either toge-

ther or separately, lying and being in the County of Orange and Province of New-York, fifty Miles from the City: one of the Tracts is known by the Name of the Barre-Hill Tract, adjoining to the North-River, opposite to Anthony's Nose, and West of Salisbury Island, containing upwards of Eight Hundred Acres of Land, well timber'd, which lie handy for Market, the greatest Part of the Timber not above half a Mile from the Landing: There is on it a House with a good Orchard, some cleared Land, and two good Landings, the one call'd Rysbys's-Kill, the other Clement's Landing.

The other Tract is known by the Name of Queensburg, which lies two Miles and a half back from the above Landings, about four Miles from Harvest-House, and two and a half Miles from Col. Mathew's Furnace; it contains one Thousand four Hundred Acres of Land and upwards, to which there is a good Waggon Road from the Landing: There is on the said Tract, a good Farm, and a sufficient Quantity of Meadow clear'd to Winter twenty Head of Cattle, and upwards of two Hundred Acres of Meadow more, may be made easily; the up Land is good for Wheat as any in the Province, there is also on it, a good young bearing Orchard and Garden, together with two small Dwelling-Houses, with good Cellars, two new Barracks, with several other Conveniences fit for a Farmer; and also about ten Bushels of Grain in the Ground. The whole Farm and Tract of Land is well water'd and timber'd, and all the cleared Land in good Fences; there is also on the said Premises, a good Saw-Mill, about three Years old, the Mill and Dam in good order, the Mill stands on a good Stream which seldom wants water the whole Year, on which there are many Conveniences for any Kind of Mills, and a vast Quantity of all Kinds of Timber lies above half a Mile from the said Mill: The whole is esteemed by the most skillful Workmen in New-York, to be the best brought to Market from the Province.

The above Tract may easily be divided into four good Farms, with sufficient Quantity of Meadows for each, and the best Range for Cattle in the County, which can never be obstructed.

Any Person inclining to purchase the above Tracts, or any Parts thereof, may know the Conditions, by applying at the Subscriber's Dwelling-House, in Little Queen's-Street, opposite to the New-York Arms, or at Mr. William Butler's, on the North-River in New-York, or on the Premises, where

the Land will be shewn, and an indisputable Title given by MOSES CLEMENT.

N. B. One Third Part of the Purchase Money will be very acceptable as the Delivery of the Deeds, and sufficient Time will be allowed for the Remainder.

The Purchaser may have the Preference of buying the Stock, which consists of Horses, Oxen, Cows, young Cattle, Hogs, all the Utensils for a Farmer, and all the Tools to carry on the Saw-Mill Work.

Queensburg, Nov. 18th, 1762.

Just imported per the York, Capt. Berton, and Nancy, the Capt. Leech, from London and the last Vessels from Bristol, and to be sold Wholesale and Retail, by

ENNIS GRAHAM,
TAYLOR, at the Corner of Wall-Street:

A Large assortment of superfine

and middling broad cloth, in grain, scarlet do. 8-4 and 6-4 wide, black cloth, and prunels for the clergy; Bath rug for furrow coats, scarlet do. for gentlemen's vest, beaver coating for men's coats, furrest cloths, frizes, kerseys, German serge, serges, Colchester baize, spotted swanikin, flannels, rattinets, fine, middling, and coarse shalloons; durants, tamies, Wilton's, silk and worsted sagathies, dorsetees, dousoys, camblets, silk and worsted programs, crapes, single and double allopeen, cloth coloured jennets, white do. for ladies riding habits; cloth coloured pillow fustian, white jean, herring bone fustian, white India dimiti, striped silk damascus, striped, and cloth coloured perians, Scotch plaid for men's gowns, serge desim, buff serge dufoy, everlasting, thickset; and royal thicksets; several pieces curious, cut and uncut Genoa velvet, with gold flowers; scarlet, crimson, and black do. Manchester ditto, Spittlesfield ditto, for capes of coats, velvet shapes of various colours; fine black and cloth colour, hair, shags, yellow, scarlet and cloth worsted shags; a large assortment of broad, middling and narrow gold and silver lace, gold and silver shoulder knots, gold and silver shoulder straps, narrow, broad and extraordinary broad gold and silver knee garters; gold and silver cord, gold and silver velum, gold and silver thread, gold and silver chain, broad gold hat bands, gold and silver cord hat bands; stone hat buckles, shoe buckles, knee buckles, stock buckles and broaches; black, buff, crimson, scarlet, and cloth coloured worsted breeches pieces, black, buff, crimson, scarlet, white and cloth coloured silk ditto; black, white and mixed ribbed and plain silk stockings; worsted, cotton and thread do. Irish linen, cambricks, pistol lawns, sheeting linens, brown Russia sheeting, dowlas, garlix, quadruple, Silebias, ozaburgs, yard wide cotton check, sealing-wax; calicoes, black and crimson fatten, peeling, vellure silk, corded tabbies for men's vest, black and white Barcelona handkerchiefs, black cravats, pocket handkerchiefs, men's hats, gold and silver buttons; a large assortment of metal buttons with and without shanks, for city and country shop-keepers, mohair basket buttons, worsted do. best scarf twist, ditto, death head do. shirt buttons, sewing silk, best scarf twist, threads, cruelly, narrow, broad and extraordinary broad knee garters, mohair binding for coats, shoe do. broad London quality do. mohair cord for women's cloakes and men's coats; white tapes, stay tapes, glazed linen buckram, table knives and forks, shammy skins, buckskin gloves, shoe and knee buckles, horn combs, snuff boxes, razors; common and white chapel needles, taylor's shears, irons, notches, lapboards, thumbles, &c. &c. Likewise, hatters trimmings of all sorts.

To the PUBLIC.

BY Virtue of the King's Royal Patent for Great-Britain, Ireland, and the Plantations, for many Patent Medicines, to the Proprietors of each, to enjoy the full Benefit, are now sold, under Royal Sanction, by Messrs. William and Cluer Dicey, and Co. of London, who now appoint their genuine Medicines, to be sold in New-York, by

Gerardus Duyckinck, Merchant, only,
And by at least one reputable Trader in each City and Chief Town, in Great-Britain Ireland &c. the Sundries as follows, viz.

D r. Bateman's Pectoral Drops.	Anodine Necklaces.
D r. Fraunce's Strengthening Elixir.	King's Honey Water.
D r. Hooper's Female Pills.	Lotion Water.
Schwanberg's Liquid Shell.	Jesuits Drops, & Viper Drops.
Radelid's Elixir.	Elixir of Bardana.
Chase's Pills.	Essence of Valerian.
Beeton's British Oil.	Waterdock.
Anderson's Scots Pills.	Tincture of goldenrod.
Golden and plain Spirits of Scurvy Grass.	Balm of Honey.
Fryer's Balsam.	Bosom, or Oriental Balsam.
James's Fever Powder.	Worm destroying Sugar Plums.
Boyle's Squire's, and Stoughton's Elixir.	Turlington's Balsam of Life, a Quantity of his last signing, and a Quantity sign'd by Martha Wray and Mary Sopp, the present Proprietors.
The Original Godfrey's Cordial.	Balm of Health.
Daffy's Elixir.	Lockyer's Pills.
Pike's Antidote, which cures the Itch, and all Eruptions and cutaneous Disorders.	Lip-salve.
Ladies Sticking Plaster.	N. B. The above are bought by William and Cluer Dicey and Comp. from the Original Ware-Houses, and warranted genuine.
Proper Directions to each, and fold as above-mentioned, to avoid the Contingence of Counterfeits.	

LIKEWISE: Nuremberg Salve, and Harlem OIL.

Just imported in the last Vessels from London and to be sold cheap for Cash or short Credit,

By **HENRY WHITE,**

At his Store-House on Cruger's-Dock;

DUFFELS, Indian and Rose Blankets, green and spotted Rugs of different Sizes, and cloth from No. 1 to 8, of the best Quality, Nails of all Sorts and Sizes; Shot and Bar Lead, Pipes, Quart Bottles, Hyson and Bohea Tea, Window Glass 11 by 9, 10 by 8, 9 by 7, and 6 by 8. Also a Parcel of choice Cape Molasses and Muscovado Sugars.

Harpichords and Spinnets,

MADE AND SOLD, By

John Frederick Heyer,

Opposite to Battoe-Street, in the Broad-Way.

N. B. He Repairs Organs, Harpichords and Spinnets, and puts them in the best Order.

24

TO BE LET,

On reasonable terms, and long leases will be given to those who intend valuable improvements, many very valuable and well situated lots, not already tenanted, (several of them being on the next street to the harbour,) near the center of the city of PENSACOLA, in West-Florida, within the following bounds, viz.

THREE hundred and forty feet on the east side of Cumberland Street, taking in the whole space between Pitt Street, and Mansfield Street, with the corners at each of those streets; eighty feet on the north side of Mansfield Street, adjoining Cumberland Street; eighty feet on the south side of Pitt Street, adjoining Cumberland Street, including the corner lots; one hundred and sixty feet on the south side of Pitt Street, adjoining Cumberland Street; one hundred and seventy feet on the south side of Cumberland Street, from the corner of Pitt Street, towards Mansfield Street; one hundred and sixty feet on the south side of Granby Street, one hundred and seventy feet deep, between Cumberland Street and Johnson Street; eighty feet on the south side of Princes and from the corner of Prince's-Street, one hundred and seventy feet fronting the square lay'd out for a public market, eighty feet fronting the harbour, extending two hundred feet back to the east swamp and fresh water river; three hundred and fifteen feet on the south side of Grafton Street, by two hundred and eight feet deep, with three streets running through this space, and adjoining a fresh water rivelet on the east side; one hundred and five feet front on the north side of Grafton Street, by two hundred and eight feet deep on the south side of Prince's Street, with a fresh water rivelet running through these lots also; one hundred and five feet front, by two hundred and eight feet deep, on the south side of Grafton Street, near Charlotte Street; one hundred and five feet front, by two hundred and eight feet deep on the north side of Conway Street.

ALSO, the east and west swamp, adjoining and encompassing about two thirds of the city of Pensacola, on the land side; each of them has a fresh water brook running through the center of them, known by the names of the east and west brooks, they bound on the east and west harbours, and are esteemed the best adapted lands in the whole Province for gardens; they are so level that water can be led from the brooks into trenches through every plat in the gardens; the timber, brush and underwood is entirely cleared off them; the soil is black mould, and easily cultivated and in such esteem that the inhabitants carry the mould from these swamps, to improve their gardens in the town:—As there is little winter in that climate the gardens may be kept in continued culture the whole year.—Arbours of vines would form a profitable shade from the summers over the garden plats;—grapes—orange—lemons—limes—pomgranates—citron—almonds—olives—figs—pistachies—peaches—nectarines—plum—apricots—lettices, radishes, melons, cucumbers, cabbage, turnips, potatoes of the Irish and Carolina kinds, and almost all other fruits and vegetables produced any where on the continent of America, or West-Indies, thrive extremely well at Pensacola, where they have the advantage of a good soil.

Likewise a tract of land about 300 yards from the town, on the bay side, fit for gardens.

There is also a very fine stream fit to erect saw-mills on, with three thousand acres of fine wood-land of cedar, live oak and pitch pine on the banks of the river, leading into the east bay, (by which conveyance plenty of those timbers may be always had) about four miles from the town of Pensacola.—It can be asserted that there are few places in the world, where gardeners could make a greater profit from their labour than at Pensacola, for on enquiry it will be found the following prices have been generally given for vegetables at that place, viz. For potatoes, before the North-American ships arrive with them—pd. per pound, after those from the shipping are sold, bad and good, as they come to hand, at one dollar the bushel; turnips at 4d. half penny per pound; a good cabbage sells for half a dollar; radishes a bit a bunch, and all other vegetables in proportion; fat chickens and young ducks sell from 8 to 12 bits a piece;—notwithstanding beef and plenty of venison is sold from 4d. half penny to a bit per pound; plenty of good oysters for the gathering, and many kinds of very good fish, as cheap as at New-York.—So that at that place industrious, sober, and frugal people cannot fail of soon growing rich.—As there are no lands in or near Pensacola, but such as are private property.—Those who intend to go from these parts to settle at that place, will have great advantage in making their terms before they set out for any of the above premises, with JAMES THOMPSON, at New-York, and those who are on the spot, can view the lots, and may apply to the Hon. David and George Raincock, Esqrs. at Pensacola, who are empowered to rent them.

96—

Lately imported and to be sold.

By **Edward Laight,**

Living in St. Georges-Square, opposite the Honourable William Walton's, Esq;

A Large and general assortment

of ironmongery and Cutlery,—such as mill-pit and saws, White's best hand tenon and fish do. locks, and all sorts of all sorts; long and short handle frying-pans, spades and steel shovels, sheet and bar lead; anvils and vices, bellows pipes, bellows nails and leather for do. English, Holland and American iron pots and kettles; 8 by 6, 9 by 7, 12 by 10, best crown window glass, 4d. 6d. 8d. rod. rail. 20d. 24d. nails; with a great number of other different articles of hard ware.

Said Laight still continues to keep all the necessary articles belonging to the currying business, and half tann'd leather, for the use of vessels.

95—

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

SUPPLEMENT to the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, OR GENERAL ADVERTISER.—NUMB. 1303.

[S A T U R D A Y, DECEMBER 24, 1767.]

[Continuation from our last, of the Douglas Cause.]

Extracts from a concise narrative of the DOUGLAS CAUSE.

THE family at Douglas castle had undergone a remarkable revolution. Stock-brigs, the inveterate enemy of Lady Jane and her children, was dead; the Duke had overcome his aversion to society, and was married; and the influence of the adherents of the family of Hamilton was greatly diminished. At the persuasion of the Dutchess the Duke left his retirement, and resided during the winter at Edinburgh. He enlarged the circle of his acquaintance, divested himself of the contracted ideas which he had acquired during his seclusion, and perceived how much he had been abused by the minions who possessed his ear. At this favourable juncture, the Dutchess commenced advocate for the defendant, and convinced him of the falsity of many of the stories that had been told him, urging him to acknowledge his nephew.

But the Duke's prejudices were too deeply rooted to be removed at once. The Dutchess continued her importunities; the Duke was displeased, and a misunderstanding ensued. On recollection, however, he found he had been in the fault; was reconciled to the Dutchess, and promised to make inquiries concerning the birth. Mrs. Hewit, who accompanied Lady Jane to Paris, and was present at her delivery, was still alive at Edinburgh: The Duke saw and conversed with her often; and from her account was convinced of the legitimacy of the defendant, cancelled the writings by which he had settled his estate on the family of Hamilton, and devised it to his nephew.

The Duke did not long survive this settlement, and Mr. Douglas was served heir to his deceased uncle. In serving heir, or proving propinquity, it is common to bring a proof of what is called *habite and repute*; only; that is, a proof that the claimant is generally believed to be the son of such and such parents. In the present case, to remove the stigma which the late injurious suspicions had thrown upon the character of his mother, the claimant brought not only an ample proof of *habite and repute*, but of the pregnancy at different places, and the actual delivery at Paris, by the testimony of a witness who was present at the birth. Upon such proof was the verdict of the jury founded, "serving the defendant nearest and lawful heir of talsie, and provision in general, to the deceased Archibald Duke of Douglas, his uncle."

[So much for the facts stated by the defender.]

IT might have been expected that the defender's title was now ascertained, beyond the possibility of a doubt. The tutors, however, of the Duke of Hamilton saw things in quite another light; and, zealous for the interests of their pupil, were resolved to get at the bottom of the late extraordinary reports, so dishonourable to the defendant. For this purpose they deputed Mr. Andrew Stewart to go privately to Paris; and as the names of La Brun and Pierre la Marre had been specified in the service, one as the woman in whose house the delivery happened, and the other as man midwife. Mr. Stewart made all diligent inquiry for them, first by himself, and afterwards with the assistance of the Inspector of Police. These inquiries, however, were without success; and as the Police of Paris is reckoned very exact, it was concluded that La Brun and La Marre were imaginary persons.

His materials for making discoveries at Paris being exhausted, the indefatigable Mr. Stewart visited Rheims, Aix, Sedan, and every place where Lady Jane was affirmed to have been during her pregnancy, and previous to her arrival at Paris in July 1748.

By searching the registers at the coach offices, he discovered the names and designations of those who had accompanied her through the different stages in her journey from Aix to Paris. Many of these he found out, and by their accounts was convinced that Lady Jane had not even the least appearances of pregnancy deposed to by the witnesses in the service in that journey; and that of course these appearances were equivocal, being assumed to some, and laid aside to others.

Mentioning to a Gentleman at Rheims the intention of his journey to France, the strong suspicions that the defendant was an impostor, and the evidence he had already procured, he was told that the Curate of St. Laurent, at Paris had given him the history of an *enlèvement* of the child of one Sanry, which seemed to agree remarkably in time and other circumstances with that suspected by Mr. Stewart. The latter listened to the story with great attention, and, procuring a direction to the Curate, set out immediately for Paris; and the account which he received from the Curate was much the same in substance as he was already told.

This story seemed to agree in every circumstance, with Sir John Stewart's second journey to Paris, in November 1749 to fetch, as was pretended, his son Sholto, from nurse. It was, therefore, full time to commence the process; and Mr. Stewart, having first seen some of the Sanry people, and heard the Curate's account confirmed, wrote to Scotland a full narrative of the discoveries he had made, and advised that a reduction of the service, on the head of falsehood, should be immediately begun.

The process at Paris was carried on with great rigour, and a *Monoitire* had actually been published, posted up in all the public streets in Paris, and read in all the churches, representing that certain persons, described by their country, ages, figure, and many other circumstances, had in the year 1748 carried off from Paris a male child, born that year; and admonishing those who knew any thing of such an *enlèvement* to make their revelations to their respective Curates, in order to produce a discovery.

This *Monoitire* produced a remarkable discovery. One Mignon, a glass grinder at Paris, gave in a revelation to the Curate of his parish, importing that in July 1748, and about the middle of that month, a Lady and Gentleman, answering exactly to the descriptions of Sir John and Lady Jane in the *Monoitire*, had carried away a son of his, on pretence that the new born son of a Lady of their acquaintance had just died, unknown to his mother; that they were obliged to keep it a secret from her for some time, as she was indisposed; and this they could not do, unless they could procure a child to pass upon the mother as her own. That he consented, upon condition they would return the child soon, which they promised; but that he had never seen the Gentleman, Lady, nor his child, since. Revelations were likewise transmitted by several witnesses, who had known Mignon's child, or were privy to its *enlèvement* in 1748. These revelations were removed into the Tournelle, and were strongly corroborative of the charge against Sir John and Mrs. Hewit.

Mean while Mr. Douglas, having the verdict of a jury in his favour, was put in full possession of his uncle's estate. An attempt was made by the pursuers, after the commencement of this action, to have the estate sequestrated, until a decision, but it proved abortive.

The suite of Mr. Andrew Stewart's discoveries in France hindered us from observing, in its proper place, that the pursuers, immediately after the commencement of this action, presented a petition to the Lords of Session, setting forth that Sir John Stewart was preparing to leave the country; and, as his account of Lady Jane's delivery was of consequence, they prayed he might be examined by the Court, and that the declaration which he emitted might be sealed up, to lie *in retentis*, until a proof should be allowed and taken. Sir John was accordingly examined three successive days, in December 1762. He had just recovered from a dangerous fit of sickness; so that his memory, naturally none of the best, was greatly impaired. This he signified to their Lordships, his examiners, and hoped that they would not take advantage of every little inconsistency in which want of memory, age, weakness of mind, or distance of time, might involve him in. His declaration, afterwards produced in the proof, is uniform in the leading points. In less material circumstances, such as the defender's nurses, &c. it is often inconsistent with itself, and with the deposition of Mrs. Hewit.

Sir John Stewart did not long survive his judicial declaration. Before he died he drew up a declaration, properly attested, in which he calls God to witness, in the most solemn manner, that the defendant is his and Lady Jane's son.

A strong part of the defender's proof has not yet been mentioned. In the course of their inquiries at Paris, the agents for the defendant discovered a house, in an obscure quarter of the Faubourg, where a Madame la Brun, agreeing with the description given by Sir John and Lady Jane, had lodged. They have likewise indisputably proved, by the depositions of Menager, surgeon to the Prince de Turenne, and others, that in 1748 there did exist at Paris a Pierre la Marre, a man midwife; that this Pierre la Marre did, in that year 1748, and in the month of July, deliver a foreign Lady of quality, at the house of a Madame la Brun, of two male children, the eldest of whom returned to Rheims with his mother, the youngest being put by him to nurse. The nurse of Sholto, at the Hauteborne, has been likewise found.

This cause began to have a last hearing in Scotland, on the 7th of July 1767, when the Lord President opened the debate with a very elegant speech, declaring for the reduction of the service. Lord Strichen spoke next, on the opposite side. The debates continued until Tuesday the 14th, when, by the President's casting vote, the cause was determined in favour of the family of Hamilton. From this decree of the Court of Session, Mr. Douglas has entered an appeal to the House of Lords; and the decisive sentence of that Right Honourable House is expected with impatience.

Letter of Lady Jane Douglas to Mr. Pelham.

SIR,

IF I meant to importune you, I should ill deserve the generous compassion which I was informed some months ago you expressed upon being acquainted with my distress. I take this as the least troublesome way of thanking you, and desiring you to lay my application before the King in such a light as your own humanity will suggest. I cannot tell my story without seeming to complain of one of whom I never will complain. I am persuaded my brother wishes me well; but from a mistaken resentment, upon a creditor of mine demanding from him a trifling sum, he has stopp'd the annuity which he had always paid me, my father having left me, his only younger child, in a manner unprovided for.

Until the Duke of Douglas is set right, which I am confident he will be, I am destitute, presumptive heiress of a great estate and family, with two children, I want bread. Your own nobleness of mind will make you feel how much it costs me to beg, tho' from the King. My birth, and the attachment of my family, I flatter myself his Majesty is not unacquainted with. Should he think me an object of his Royal bounty, my heart will not suffer any bounds to be set to my gratitude; and, give me leave to say, my spirit will not suffer me to be burdensome to his Majesty longer than my cruel necessity compels me.

I little thought of ever being reduced to petition in this way; your goodness will therefore excuse me if I have mistaken the manner, or said any thing improper. Though personally unknown to you, I rely upon your intercession; the consciousness of your own mind, in having done so good and charitable a deed, will be a better return than the perpetual thanks of, Sir,

Your most obliged, most faithful,

And most obedient servant,

JANE DOUGLAS STEWART.

St. James's Palace, May 15, 1750.

From the BOSTON GAZETTE.

To the PRINTERS.

HOWEVER little some may think of common News-Papers, to a wise Man they appear the Ark of God for the Safety of the People.—Their fullness of general Entertainment, small Bulk and Price, recommend them to every one, and the Variety of the Matters with the great Importance of many of them, awaken the minds of many to a solid enquiry of Interests they would otherwise never once dream of.—Never was a Time when greater Diligence was necessary to render these Batteries respectable.—The Press, and the Maintainers of its Freedom, are become very obnoxious to the Gentlemen of *High Fortune*, and no Measure will be left untried, to crush the seditious Disturbers of the public Tranquility.—Rebellion, Treason, Heresy, any Pretence if there is but Power.—There are but two Methods of Government, leading and driving, nothing will lead the People but a Conviction, that their Safety and Interests are the Concern of their Rulers; and when the Arguments used on the Side of Power, fail to evince these Points, then may we expect to hear of Racks and Gibbets, and Inquisitions in plenty, and the most worthy Members of the Community deprived of their Places of Power to guard the Rights of the People. Assemblies, and Right of Trial by Juries, must be undermined by Degrees, but hastened as much as possible, lest a new Administration should be forced in by a desperate People, before Things can be thoro'ly established.—A Man must be slow of Understanding indeed, to be at any Loss for the Tendency of present Measures.—Dominica is taxed by Prerogative alone, without Pretence of Parliament; and what is the Difference in the Condition of the whole Continent, besides the Pretence? Touch not, taste not, handle not, lest Destruction come upon you suddenly, and there be none to deliver!

PROVIDUS.

TO be sold, a young likely Negro

Wench about 18 Years of Age, has had the Small-pox, &c. understands all Manner of House Work, and is a Cook, can be well recommended for her Honesty and Sobriety. Inquire of the Printer.

Hendrick Oudenaarde, Broker,

HAS to sell, all sorts of European and West-India Goods, at the cheapest Rates.

He likewise charters Vessels for different Ports in Europe and the West-Indies.

Also collects in Freight Money, manages the Transactions relating to the Accounts of Vessels and Cargoes, for both Masters and Owners.

And, at his Office, is also Money to be LET upon Interest, on approved Security, from £. 500 to £. 1000, and supplies Orders in Town, Country, or elsewhere abroad, with the utmost Dispatch.

To be sold cheap for ready Money, or short Credit,
At SIMSON'S in Stone-Street,
 BEAVER coating, plain cloth colour'd, and napt blue and green; 7, 8, 9, and 10 quarter rose blankets, Wor-
 sendorps and Silesia lincens, fine copper plate chintzes, beau-
 tiful figures of lace work, ribbons, &c. silk and worsted
 breeches patterns, white and black silk mitts, Russia duck
 and colour'd drillings, low priced stone rings, rhubarb, cot-
 ton, indigo, and some choice picked beaver, beaver coat,
 foxes, racoons, &c. vermilion, black and white wampum,
 Swedes iron. Also Lisbon salt, clean and large, on board

The Snow RESOLUTION,
 Charles Chevalier, Master, now lying at Cruger's-Wharf.
NOTICE is hereby given, to those indebted
 to the Estate of Matthew Sleght, deceased,
 for Book Debts, and Interest due; that unless they
 discharge the same, before the first Day of February
 next, they may depend on being sued, without
 further delay. 1300 3

Peters and Rapalje,
 Have for Sale, between the Fly-Market and Burling's-Slip,
 opposite to where John Montanye kept his Store of Earthen
 Ware, and next Door to William Lupton's:

OLD Jamaica spirits, West-India
 and York distill'd rum, by the hoghead or 5 gallons;
 choice Muscovado sugars by the hoghead or barrel;
 loaf sugar—molasses, by the hoghead—new rice—tea—coffee
 chocolate—pepper—allspice—French indigo—Ware's and Gra-
 ham's best Scotch snuff, by the bladder—a few casks of excel-
 lent good gun-powder—Liverpool salt, of the best quality,
 &c. &c. 87—

IF Mr. PATRICK FOGERTY, (who
 was Clerk to a Merchant in Canada) will send a Direction
 to the Printer of this Paper, that a Letter may be convey'd
 to him, he will hear of something to his Advantage. 03
 New-York, 1st December, 1767.

To the PUBLICK,
PETER VIANEY,

Musick, Fencing, and Dancing-Master:
WHO keeps a private and public school opposite to the
 Hon. John Watts's, at Mrs. Hayes's, near the ex-
 change, having heard that a report has been spread, that he
 asks two guineas a quarter, and two guineas entrance, for
 teaching young ladies and gentlemen to dance, finds it ne-
 cessary to contradict publicly a report certainly publish'd
 to prevent him from getting scholars.—His demand was no
 more than one guinea a quarter and a guinea entrance, how-
 ever at the desire of some gentlemen and ladies, he will for
 the future teach at a pistole a quarter, and a pistole entrance,
 and will wait on any ladies or gentlemen that choose to be
 taught, at their own houses.—He will teach French coun-
 try dances, either at home or abroad.

TO BE LET,
 And entered upon immediately, to the first Day of May next,
 on reasonable Terms;

A VERY convenient Dwelling-
 House, three Stories high, having three Rooms on a
 Floor, with a good Cistern and Pump in the Yard, it is situ-
 ated near the Royal Exchange.—For Particulars inquire of
 the Printer. 98 1

Notice is hereby given, that the Copartnership of
Remsen and Van Alstyne,

Will expire on the first Day of May next:
ALL Persons therefore whose
 Debts have been or will become due, either on Bond,
 Note or Book, by the first Day of January next, are desired
 to make Payment, or give undoubted Security for the same
 by that Day, or they will be put in Suit.

They have now by them, a gene-
 ral Assortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery, and Saddlery, which
 will be sold for the Cash, at prime Cost. 98 2

A Drawing-School.

ANY young Gentleman inclined to learn the Principles of
 Design, so far as to be able to draw any Object and
 shade them with Indian Ink or Water-Colours, which is
 both useful and ornamental, may be taught by JOHN DU-
 RAND, at any Time after four in the Afternoon, at his House
 in Broad-Street, near the City-Hall, for a reasonable Price.

Raisins, Currants, & fine Turkey Figs,
 Fresh imported in Capt. Tingley, from Bristol, to be sold,
 exceeding cheap, by the Cask, or small Quantity, by

EDWARD AGAR,

In Wall-Street, near the Old City-Hall, who has likewise,
DRUGS, Medicines and Perfu-
 mery of all Sorts, as usual, fresh imported in the last
 Vessels from England, with a great Variety of patented Me-
 dicines, warranted genuine, and sold upon the most reasona-
 ble Terms, with large Allowance to those who buy to sell
 again. 03

TO BE SOLD,
By THOMAS DOUGHTY,
 IN DOCK-STREET:

CHOICE old Madeira Wine, Lisbon, Red Port, Teneriffe
 Wines by the Pipe, Quarter Cask, or Five Gallons;
 also Jamaica Spirits, West-India Rum, Holland Geneva, Bo-
 hea, Shouffong and Hyson Teas, Coffee, Chocolate, Lump,
 single, middling and double refined Loaf Sugar; Muscovado
 Sugars, Raisins, Currants, Citron, Sweet Oil, Olives, Capers,
 Anchovies, Pepper, French Indigo, Scotch and Rappee Snuff,
 with sundry other Articles of Grocery. —64

TO BE SOLD,
THE House wherein **ANDREW ELLIOT,**
 Esq; now lives, if not sold before the first of
 February, then it will be Let: For Particulars,
 inquire of 02 **NICHOLAS BAYARD.**

JUST PUBLISHED,
 And sold at the **PRINTING-OFFICE,** at the
EXCHANGE, at 3s. 6d. per Dozen, or at
 6d. single.

FREEMAN'S New-York
ALMANACK
 For the Year 1768.

N. B. This Almanack, one of the first publish'd this Year
 in these Parts, contains more in Quantity than any other Al-
 manack publish'd in America, and is at least as useful and
 entertaining as any other. The Astronomical Calculations
 are made with the greatest Care and Accuracy, and our Rea-
 ders are desired by their own Observations to judge of the
 Skill of the several Artists, particularly, by the Eclipse which
 is to happen on the 19th Day of January next, which our
 Author says will be a great Eclipse, and others hardly visible.

The Publisher of this Almanack, sensible of the Dis-
 advantage a Stranger labours under, in a Work of this Sort,
 has increased the Bulk, on that Account, but as he doubts
 not on Tryal, it will be esteem'd according to its Worth, He
 intends to diminish its Size, in Proportion as it comes to be
 better known, tho' not so far but that he hopes it may always
 deserve to be esteem'd as one of the most useful and enter-
 taining Almanacks in America.

The Purchasers of this Almanack are advised to be careful
 that it be not lost or destroyed; for when the Almanack part
 is out of Date, the other Matters contain'd in it, (which are
 worth more than is given for the whole) will always be both
 useful and entertaining.

Likewise to be sold at the same Place, and Price,
DUTCH ALMANACKS,
 For the YEAR 1768.

Pocket Almanacks, 6s. per Dozen.
AND SHEET ALMANACKS.
M. PHILIPS,

Has just imported in the Ship New-York, Captain
 Lawrence, from London:

A Large Assortment of **MILLENNARY** of
 the newest and genteelst Taste; also a great
 Variety of new fancied Goods too tedious to men-
 tion, at her Store in Smith-Street. 95

Caspar Wistar,
 Has for Sale at his Stills near the Ship-Yards, and
 next Door below Mr. James Desbrosses;
A Large Quantity of old New-York Rum, which
 he will dispose of on reasonable Terms:—
 Inquire of said **WISTAR,** or **JOHN THOMAS,**
 and **SAMUEL FRANKLIN.** 93
 New-York, October 12, 1767.

Salt Petre,
TO BE SOLD, By
Thomas Doughty,
 In **DOCK-STREET.**
TO BE SOLD,
By Hayman Levy,
 In **BAYARD-STREET:**

A Choice Parcel of pick'd Beaver
 by large or small Quantities, suitable to the Purchaser:
 Also, a choice Parcel old Coat Beaver, green Raccoon, In-
 dian dress'd, and in the Hair; Deer Leather, Otters, Minks,
 Wolves, Fishers, Foxes & Bear Skins: Also, a Quantity of
 strong Irish Linen, Soldier's Shirts, Shoes, and Stockings,
 &c. &c. 99 2

RUN-away on Friday last, from
 the Subscriber, an Apprentice named John Shopman,
 he is a likely Lad, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, of a fair Com-
 plexion, wears his own dark Hair, tied behind, has lost the
 first joint of his right Thumb, and speaks very broad York-
 shire, being lately come over.—He had on when he went
 away, a dark brown Coat, black Waistcoat, Buckskin Breeches,
 and coarse worsted Stockings: He pretends to know a little
 of the Dying Business, and it is thought, is now in Philadel-
 phia. Whoever will bring the said Apprentice to Stephen
 Brown at Thomas Ivers's, Rope-Maker in New-York, shall
 receive Six Dollars Reward, and all reasonable Expenses paid
 by 03 **STEPHEN BROWN.**

Walter & Thomas Buchanan, & Co.
 Have imported in the last Vessels from Britain, and have
 for Sale at their Store in Queen-Street, nigh the Fly-Market;

MEN'S rib'd and plain
 thread and worsted hose;
 Women's thread and worsted
 hose
 Stocking patterns
 Women's worsted & silk mitts
 Tammies, callimancoes, du-
 rants, camblets, cambricks
 and lawns
 Barcelona handkerchiefs
 Cravats, do. and sewing silk
 Needles, pins and buckram,
 Osnaburghs, towelling, sheet-
 ing, and diaper
 White and brown linens
 N. B. Have also for sale, a 9 and half inch cable, and a
 haufers of 6 inches each, with other cordage proper for a ves-
 sel of about 150 tons. 68—

TO BE SOLD, by
THOMAS DURHAM,
 On the most reasonable Terms:
CHOICE Teneriffe Wine, in Pipes, Hogheads,
 and Quarter Casks.
 N.B. Pipe Staves will be taken in Payment for
 a considerable Quantity of said Wine. 20—ctf
RED and white **PORT,** very excellent
 in Pipes, Hogheads, and Quarter-
 Casks, to be sold by **CHARLES NICOLL,** at
 the White-Hall. 26.

STOLEN from Eleazer
 Star, of Danbury, about the 20th of
 November last, a large grey Horse, about
 8 Years old, branded with a Star on the
 left Thigh, has a Scar on the left hind
 Leg, and his Mane hanging on the left
 Side. Whoever will take said Horse and
 bring him to the above-named Eleazer Star, shall have Forty
 Shillings Reward, and Twenty Shillings more, if the Man
 that stole the Horse is taken and delivered with him; and all
 reasonable Charges paid. 14

Scrivener's Office, &c.
 IN BROAD-STREET:

THE most candid Opinion, and
 satisfactory Advice in all Cases of Law and Equity,
 with every Endeavour, amicably to adjust and settle any Ac-
 count, or other Matter, between Parties in Difference; and
 Assistance to Persons who have Property in England or the
 Colonies adjacent, readily to recover the same.

Cash solicited as usual on good real or personal Security,
 whether Mortgage, Bond, Note, Bills, &c. The New-
 Hampshire Sterling Bills, to the Amount of One Thousand
 Pounds York Currency, (heretofore advertised) still to be Let
 on approved Security.

Deeds of Conveyance, Wills, and all other Instruments
 in Writing, drawn effectually to answer the Purpose intended.
 Also, old Writings and others perused.

All Maritime Affairs transacted as usual; and every other
 the general Business of this Office carefully executed, with
 strict Integrity, and the most immediate Dispatch, on such
 easy Charge as to render this Office of that real Service and
 Utility, for which it was established, by the Publick's most
 obedient and very humble Servant,

John. C. Knapp.
 Attorney at Law, de B. R.
 New-York, December 3, 1767.

To be sold, at public Vendue,
 The 15th of January next, between 12 and 1 o'Clock, on
 the Premises;

THE House and Lot of John Van
 Gelder, adjoining to the Lot of Mr. Francis Bures,
 near the old City-Hall. The Lot is 25 Feet in Breadth and
 95 Feet deep, there is on it a Stable, a good Well and Cistern
 in the Yard, and a good Dwelling-House, two Stories high,
 with five Fire-places, &c. Any Person inclining to buy the
 same before the Day of Sale, may apply to **COLLIN VAN**
GELDER, in the Broad-Way. 04

To be sold, at public Vendue,
 On the 25th Day of January next, at Noon, at the Mer-
 chant's Coffee-House;

THE noted tavern, having the
 sign of the free-mason's arms, on the west side of the
 Broad-way, fronting the great square; the house has twelve
 fire-places, two large dancing-rooms, and eight other good
 rooms, with every convenience for the reception of company.
 It was formerly kept by Samuel Francis, and since by the
 subscriber, and has rented at eighty pounds per annum, be-
 sides taxes. Any person inclining to purchase at private sale,
 may in the mean time inquire of (03) **JOHN JONES.**

JOHN CLARK,
 Shagreen Case Maker from London, next Door to Mr. Seckell's,
 Cooper, in Ferry-Street, near Peck's-Slip Market;
MAKES and sells all Sorts of Shagreen Cases for Knives
 and Forks, both in Shagreen and Mahogany, and Cases for
 Plate; Lady's Dressing Boxes, Necklaces and Jewel Cases, Buck-
 le Cases, and Razor Cases of all Sorts;—Lady's light travelling
 Trunks, likewise Trunks of all Sorts, &c. &c.
 Mends all Sorts of the above Articles; sells Fish-Skins
 for Joiners, Cabinet-Makers and Hatters, either whole or in Pieces.

TO BE SOLD,
BY the Subscriber, in
 Rye, West-Chester County, a Farm,
 containing about 120 Acres of cleared, good
 Meadow, and well timber'd Land, adjoining
 to the Water Side, near the Mouth of
 Byram-River; where there is a good Land-
 ing to and from which the Boats go and come Weekly from
 New-York, and where there is plenty of Fish and Oysters.
 There is on the Farm a Dwelling-House, Barn, Orchard, &c.
 conveniently situated for a Store-keeper. The whole may be
 seen and the Terms known, by applying to the Subscriber,
 on the Premises. (14) **ABRAHAM THEALL.**

Just imported and to be sold, by
JOHN HARRIS CRUGER,

ROSE and Indian Blankets; striped, red and
 blue Duffels, Baze, Kerseys, Frize, green
 and spotted Rugs, Nails and Shot of every size,
 short and long Pipes, Loaf and Muscovado Sugar,
 Madeira and Teneriffe Wines, &c.

WHEREAS all the Accounts against
 the Sloop Industry, Joseph Rose, Commander, have been
 charged to the Subscriber, who has not a List of them: All Per-
 sons therefore, who have any Demands against the said Sloop,
 are hereby desired, forthwith to bring in their Accounts to me, at
 the House of Captain Anderson on the New-Dock, that they may
 be settled. **JOHN BURR.**
 New-York, November 25, 1767. 99 2